



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 2

PART II—Section 2

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 54] नई दिल्ली, बुधवार, नवम्बर 24, 1988/अग्रहायण 3, 1910

No. 54] NEW DELHI, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1988/AGRAHAYANA 3, 1910

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन
के रूप में रखा जा सके ।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be used
as a separate compilation

RAJYA SABHA

The following Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 24th November, 1988:—

BILL NO. LI OF 1988

A Bill further to amend the Constitution of India

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Constitution (Sixty-first Amendment) Act, 1988. Short title.
2. In the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution,— Amend-
ment of
the Seventh
Schedule.
 - (a) in List II—State List, in entry 33, the word “sports,” shall be omitted;
 - (b) in List III—Concurrent List, after entry 25, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—
“25A. Sports.”

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Constitution of India presently lists "sports" as a State subject in entry 33 of List II—State List of the Seventh Schedule.

2. The Central Government's role in the field of sports is thus confined to providing co-ordination and consultancy services to the States, laying down guidelines to National Sports Federations and to employing its power of persuasion towards their improved functioning in the matter of coaching, selection and competitions. The Central Government has also been serving as a clearing house of information.

3. The IX Asian Games held in Delhi in 1982 created immense sports consciousness in the country. To follow up on it, the Government of India adopted, with the support of State Governments, a Resolution on National Sports Policy 1984, which provides the broad policy parameters within which the Centre and the States would promote sports. Efforts have been made since, in the Seventh Plan, to implement the policy guidelines contained in the said Resolution. The Central Government and the State Governments have taken leading initiatives in this direction.

4. The said Resolution also states that the Indian Olympic Association and the National Sports Federations have a special responsibility with regard to competitive sports and are required to present a unified and cohesive image in keeping with the dignity of the nation. National Teams are sent out by National Sports Federations for participation in events abroad. These Federations also hold International tournaments in the country. The performance of our teams in such events is a matter of national prestige.

5. As mentioned above, in view of the existing provisions of the Constitution, the Central Government presently has no *locus standi* in the matter of promotion of sports. Thus, while the National Sports Policy (which makes it clear that participation in sports and physical education activities is of fundamental importance to human resource development) has been adopted and Guidelines on Excellence in Sports issued to the National Sports Federations, the effectiveness of the Central Government in implementing these is limited. Similarly, while the legislative powers relating to sports are available only with State Legislatures, they cannot legislate for the National Sports Federations which operate throughout the country at the national level.

6. It is, therefore, imperative that in order to ensure effective implementation of the National Sports Policy and to bring discipline and order in the management of sports and to bring about all round excellence legislative powers relating to sports be vested in Parliament also by transferring the subject of sports from List II—State List to List III—Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. Central legislation will lead to improvement in the working of National Sports

Federations and Associations, provide a legal base to the Central Government to launch its sports schemes effectively and enable it to monitor rigorously and co-ordinate efficiently the sports promotion programmes at the National as well as State levels.

7. The Conferences of Sports Ministers of States and Union territory Administrations held in the years 1983 and 1986 considered this proposal. The consensus in the said Conferences favoured the transfer of the subject "sports" to List III—Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution with a view to giving importance to the role of the Central Government in assisting the States, especially since "education" (which includes "physical education") is already a concurrent subject and the new Education Policy, integrating sports and physical education in the learning process, has also since been adopted.

8. The majority of the State Governments have concurred with the proposal.

9. The Bill seeks to achieve the above objects.

P. SHIV SHANKER.

SUDARSHAN AGARWAL,
Secretary-General.

